## APPEARANCES VIA TELEPHONE:

## For The Relators:

Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC, by CASEY M. PRESTON, ESQ., 1717 Arch Street, Suite 3610, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103;

Shapiro & Teitelbaum LLP, by JONATHAN SHAPIRO, ESQ., 55 Union Street, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02108;

United States Attorney's Office, by STEVEN T. SHAROBEM, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, and DAVID J. DERUSHA, and GREGG D. SHAPIRO, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, 1 Courthouse Way, Suite 9200, Boston, Massachusetts 02210;

## For the Defendant:

Covington & Burling LLP, by ETHAN M. POSNER, ESQ., SHANYA DINGLE, ATTORNEY, 850 Tenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001-4956.

1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: Court is now in session in the matter 2 of United States of America vs. Janssen Biotech, Matter 3 4 Number 16-12182. 5 Parties are reminded that recording and 6 rebroadcasting of this hearing is prohibited and may result in sanctions. 7 Would counsel please identify themselves for the 8 record beginning with plaintiff's counsel. 9 09:59AM 10 MR. PRESTON: Good morning, your Honor, this is 11 Casey Preston from Cohen, Milstein representing the relator, 12 Julie Long. 13 THE COURT: All right, good morning. 14 MR. SHAPIRO: This is Jonathan Shapiro representing 15 the relator. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 17 MR. POSNER: And for the defendant, this is Ethan Posner from Covington & Burling for the defendant, and 18 19 I think there are a couple of my colleagues on as well. 10:00AM 20 THE COURT: All right. This is a hearing on the 21 motion to dismiss. We're conducting this by telephone. Let me begin by confirming that we have our court reporter with 22 23 us and that she can hear us. 24 COURT REPORTER: Yes, Judge. 25 THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Posner, are you taking

the lead? It's your motion, I think?

10:01AM 20

10:00AM 10

MR. POSNER: Yes, thank you, your Honor. And thank you to chambers for setting up this call.

So, your Honor, there's a lot of paper here, we recognize that, but this question of product support service is a familiar one for the OIG and the government. A number of relators have attempted to transform these services, which I understand they sound valuable at first read into kickbacks, but I think the IOG advisory opinions cite to several. I'll specify which ones I'm talking about.

On the two cases on which we rely, the Forney case and the Suarez case, I think provide a framework to analyze the question. Under the OIG guidance, these kind of support services do not constitute remuneration, or at least do not implicate the anti-kickback statute. They do not provide substantial and independent value, so you see these OIG opinions that state that extensive product services do not implicate the anti-kickback statute.

There are a number of OIG opinions on insurance and billing and coding and reimbursement assistance, calling insurers, helping physician offices with the kinds of coding and reimbursement and prior authorization paperwork, with which we may all be personally familiar.

There are OIG opinions about, you know, kiosks in pharmaceutical, in physician offices, or even providing

10:03AM 20

10:02AM 10

personnel in the office for training and education, so the OIG has recognized as long as those products, which cost the pharmaceutical companies a lot of money -- although the inquiry isn't whether it costs them money, as long as it is tied to the product. I'll get into that in a minute -- don't provide the kind of substantial or value independent from the product that would implicate the anti-kickback statute.

Obviously, the courts, at least twice, have applied the OIG guidance. The *Forney* case involved, you know, free staff and clinics and device checks with specific patients. The relator said that was all free labor and helped the physicians' bottom line.

In the Suarez case, the nurses actually came into the physician office and worked with the patients and the physician staff. It's called the Ambassador Program. It helped with insurance program coverage. They fielded all sorts of administrative questions, and when you look at the OIG opinions and you look at these two cases, they cover, you know, all the kinds of coding and billing and administrative support about which the relator has complained here.

They all involved former company employees working directly sometimes for years with physicians, physician office staff to assist in the administration of the

medicines and getting them billed and coded.

10:05AM 20

10:04AM 10

Now, another aspect that we have here that we didn't have in *Suarez* or *Forney* or even the OIG guidance is that some of the core issues about which relator complains are publicly available.

Now, I understand that we provided a lot of this to the Court, too much, but let me cite some very specific items that are in the public domain.

MS Care. It's Exhibit F, page 27, and it talks about all of these, it advises physicians about in-office infusion suites, which is what this case is about, and it gives them all sorts of advice about space and staffing and how to do this and how do you buy and bill and how do you bill Medicare and what codes should you use, and it's got that kind of public advice, which you see in the J & J materials that are cited in the complaint and that we think are appropriate for this Court's consideration at this stage.

There's also a chart about an infusion suite in the J & J materials, and if you look at Exhibit H, page 5, you will see literally the same chart about an infusion suite, you should put the nurses here, and you should put the lab there, and here's how you arrange your billing and coding personnel and your clinical area and here's how many chairs. It's literally the same chart that you see in the J & J

materials.

10:06AM 20

10:06AM 10

So, you know, this question about infusible suites, which, obviously, the rheumatologists and the gastroenterologists needed because Remicade and then the other medicines, Simponi ARIA, which are RA and Crohn's disease and all sorts of colitis medicines were the first kinds of infusible products, and the relator makes the same allegations about value that the relators made in the Forney and Suarez cases.

THE COURT: Let me interject, if I can. This information you say is publicly available. Can I consider that on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion or is that more appropriately addressed through summary judgment?

MR. POSNER: Well, there's a few reasons that we believe you can, your Honor. Number 1, we're comparing it to items in the complaint, which your Honor can consider the items in the complaint under Rule 12, and what we're doing is using them for an incredibly narrow purpose, just using them to show, and I do think your Honor can take judicial notice of a journal article or something that we've provided a website cite for.

We do think your Honor in this narrow instance can take notice of comparing something in the complaint, it's cited in the complaint, it's certainly fair game under Rule 12, and then comparing it to a publicly available item

10:08AM 20

10:07AM 10

like a journal article, that we do think, since we're not using the journal article for a wider purpose, we're just using it to show it was public, and here's what it says.

And I don't think there's any dispute that the journal article is accurate or doesn't say what it says. I mean, it's a published journal article, so in that sense, we do think your Honor can consider this under Rule 12.

I understand that we added a lot of paper of publicly, you know, publicly-available material, and I'm trying to distill all this to just a few items, but we do think your Honor can for these narrow purposes under Rule 12 use that.

And, obviously, we're citing the OIG opinions as well, and the courts have, you know, implemented and used those under Rule 12 as well.

You know, the Forney and Suarez cases that use the OIG opinions, we have more here with the publicly-available stuff, but what those cases did was they dealt with the same arguments that relator is making about the business is more profitable, Janssen devoted people and resources to the physicians, or, well, the physicians might pay consultants for this, but the Court found that that was too conclusory, and, obviously, that's what we think as well, and those cases, I mean, those were nurses in the office fielding administrative questions, in Suarez, billing and

10:10AM 20

10:09AM 10

reimbursement support, and, of course, the next step is whether the services have any independent value, and the OIG and its opinion in 2000, it's called 00-10 said that the drug companies often offer free assistance to physicians, insurance coverage, billing, reimbursement, and these services, the OIG said, have no value apart from the products, they're properly considered part of the products, and they have no independent value.

The test is whether they're linked, and here these services are obviously linked to Remicade and Simponi, they were the only infusible medicines for a long time in these therapeutic areas. There was no other reasons to offer these services but for these products, and there was no value outside the product.

There is a conclusory allegation that, well, in theory the physicians could use these infusion suites for other infusible medications, but there's just that conclusory allegation.

The relator says she worked at the company for many years. She said she had these unidentified patient counts, and she worked closely with them, but she doesn't have any example where these physician offices with whom she worked closely for many years, according to the complaint, actually used these infusion suites or any of the advice that sort of standard reimbursement and infusion suite advice that was

provided for any other medicines.

And Forney rejected a conclusory allegation just like this, where theoretically, you could use this kind of advice or service for some other medicine, but there's no evidence of that here, there's no specific allegation at all.

Let me turn briefly, if I can, to 9(b). I reread your Honor's ruling in the *Hagerty* case a few years ago. It's a qui tam like this one.

THE COURT: I always tell lawyers I hope you have better authority than me.

MR. PRESTON: Yeah, well, this was pretty on point in our view, your Honor. We -- I mean, as your Honor will recall, what, you know, there was a lot -- there were a lot of allegations about the defendant's misconduct, as there is in this case, and as your Honor noted, look, any pharmaceutical case is going to have, you know, Medicare and Medicaid claims arising from whatever the scheme that is alleged, and your Honor found that the details on the scheme were enough.

We're not contesting the very narrow way under Rule 12 that the allegations about the advice at large are not enough under 9(b). The Court, of course, focused on there was that there was nothing about the specific claims.

Now, in the Forney case, the complaint named the

10:11AM 10

10:11AM 20

specific physicians, which we don't have here but nothing about specific patients or specific claims. Of course, here we have nine unidentified accounts, A through H in paragraph 176, and there's information about what J & J provided, what kind of service, you know, they had a sales rep, the sales rep was really helpful, this was the kind of business advice that these accounts got, and paragraph 176C is the one where the relator says, look, I worked with this account for 15 years.

There's no -- there's not a single claim. All paragraphs 191 to 193 say is that these unnamed physicians, I have no idea who they are, submitted lots of claims to Medicare, but I have no idea which ones were false. There's no specific claim, and so I think, like the relator in the Hagerty case, what you have are allegations, you have statistics about Medicare claims generally.

Your Honor concluded in the *Hagerty* case that the statistics were not focused or precise, and I do think that's what we have here, we obviously have no date, no patients.

You know, we all understand that logically, yes,

Remicade was a revolutionary medicine, lots of patients used

it, Medicare and Medicaid logically must have reimbursed for

loss of those claims, but the Court said the logic isn't

enough, and this is already the second-amended complaint.

10:12AM 10

10:13AM 20

10:15AM 20

10:14AM 10

This is the third try here, and we still have no claims data at all. We have no -- there's nothing in here about how the services linked to any claims, which specific claims there were, we just have the general allegation that these were rheumatologists, I worked with them for years, they submitted thousands of claims in Remicade, and we don't think that is enough under Rule 9(b).

So, your Honor, we think even though there's a lot of paper here that if you take the five or six or seven OIG opinions that we cite, and we think we cite the Westlaw cites for those, and you look at just couple of publicly-available items, look at the two cases that already provides the framework to dismiss these under Rule 12, as the courts did in *Forney* and *Suarez*.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Who's going to -- I'm sorry, Mr. Posner, were you finished?

MR. POSNER: I am, unless your Honor has any questions for me. I guess I would reserve.

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. POSNER: Not that I have sort of the clock is running, but I guess I would reserve if your Honor would permit me to respond briefly to whatever the relator's counsel says.

THE COURT: Yes, of course. Mr. Preston, are you going to take the lead?

1 MR. PRESTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

10:16AM 20

10:15AM 10

MR. PRESTON: Good morning, your Honor, on behalf of plaintiff relator Julie Long, may it please the Court, your Honor, I'm going to first address Janssen's argument that the relators' complaint does not allege illegal remuneration.

In making this argument, Janssen is suggesting that the Court should accept as true its version of the facts, not the facts in the complaint.

As your Honor knows, Congress intended for the term "remuneration" to have broad application such that it covers the transfer of anything of value in any form or manner whatsoever.

HHS OIG has issued guidance to healthcare industry warning about arrangements that could involve the offer of payment of remuneration that would violate the anti-kickback statute under the OIG guidance that Janssen Biotech's counsel has referenced, but they are focused on one paragraph of one specific guidance related to product support, but there's substantial other guidance that OIG has issued concerning remuneration that Janssen Biotech overlooks.

That guidance to the healthcare industry warned about arrangements that are gifts or payments of kind, and

10:18AM 20

10:17AM 10

that is what we allege that the business services are here. These are not product support. Under the OIG guidance from 1994 cited in Ms. Long's briefing, the gifts or payments in kind violate the anti-kickback statute when they are provided to a person or physician that generates business for the drug manufacturer.

Janssen services specifically targeted high prescribers, not all physicians, just the top accounts or accounts that have the potential to be the top account. That's not product support.

The very nature of these services aren't related to a specific product, they are related to increasing infusion volume by helping accounts build infusion suites hoping accounts grow infusion suites.

Under the OIG guidance, the services merely have to be more than nominal in value. As explained in Ms. Long's briefing, the complaint alleges specific facts that plausibly show that the primary purpose of the ABS program is to induce growth and account infusion businesses and in turn induce purchases and infusions of Remicade and Simponi ARIA.

Those allegations include the frequency and level of the infusion business support that Janssen Biotech provided. It's based upon sale volume. Many of the services that are specifically designed to help grow IO

accounts, the infusion office suites.

10:20AM 20

10:19AM 10

Janssen directs the area business specialists, this team of special employees who only provide these services, and they don't just provide them by the presentation that Janssen has submitted to the Court, which is, you know, a few of the many presentations they provide.

They provide -- these are in-person individualized consultations regarding operation of infusion businesses that add value to all infusion products and services and general value to the entire medical practice in many cases.

And, in fact, if you do consider the presentations that Janssen has submitted, you can see from those presentations that they don't relate specifically to Janssen's products, the information in those presentations applies generally to practice management.

THE COURT: I mean, isn't that sort of the critical issue, like, in other words, whether it has independent value? I mean, sales reps, they used to call them detail men. I'm showing my age here, but, of course, they focus on physicians who are going to prescribe more of the product, and so, you know, a physician in Midtown Manhattan is going to get more attention than somebody in rural Maine, there's no surprise there, but that the issue, is it not the key issue whether this was not simply product support but had independent value? Isn't that the critical inquiry?

1.3

10:22AM 20

10:21AM 10

MR. PRESTON: Yes, your Honor, even if these services were considered to be product support, which, again, we don't believe they are, but if they were considered to be product support, they do have substantial independent value.

They confer significant benefit on the physicians that receive them. They have benefit far beyond just use of a product. In fact, they don't relate to the proper administration of Remicade or Simponi ARIA, they relate to operation of an infusion business, operation of a medical practice. The information has as much value to Orencia or Rituxan or other infusible drugs that these physicians utilize than it does to Remicade and Simponi ARIA.

Your Honor, returning to the OIG guidance, the OIG guidance sets forth numerous hallmarks and red flags of illegal arrangements that are identified by courts. All those, several of those red flags are present in this arrangement that Janssen has with top in-office infusion suites.

The services are provided to doctors who have direct influence on generating business for Janssen. The services increase the use of overutilization and inappropriate utilization. The services take into account sales volume in deciding who receives the services and how much services they receive. The services are far more than

trivial in value.

10:23AM 20

10:23AM 10

The 2003 OIG guidance warns that services, they are only offered to select purchases based on volume of business generated, as is alleged here, are more likely to violate the anti-kickback statute.

The 1994 OIG guidance specifically warns that providing free training in areas such as management techniques to induce patient referrals would constitute a suspect set of arrangement.

While it's clear from the statute and from the OIG guidance that it constitutes illegal remuneration, the value of services only need to be more than nominal or trivial.

The facts alleged by Ms. Long give rise to a strong inference that the services have significant and substantial value.

In fact, as the complaint explains, the services have a discernible cash value, the significant amount that Janssen Biotech and physicians pay consultants to provide many of the same services that the area business specialists provide for free. In fact, Janssen Biotech pays outside consultants over \$1,000 per consultative session to provide many of these services to top accounts.

Yet, Janssen disregards these allegations and argues that the infusion business support doesn't have independent value apart from Remicade and Simponi ARIA and

10:26AM 20

10:25AM 10

confers no benefits to physicians. That's just not what the complaint alleges, your Honor.

I'd like to address the *Suarez* and *Forney* cases as well as the advisory opinions that Janssen is relying so heavily upon. Your Honor, any examination of those authorities shows that the services at issue in those cases and advisory opinions are just completely different than the business support services that are at issue in this case.

In Suarez, Abbvie is providing nurses to help patients, not physicians, to help patients properly administer injections of its drug to make sure they are properly trained and knowledgeable about the administration of the drug.

Abbvie is not alleged or the relator in that case does not allege that Abbvie is providing business advice, practice management consulting services, anything that remotely resembles what relator alleged Janssen is providing.

Janssen's counsel I think misspoke because he reported that the nurses are actually stationed in the physicians' offices, and, therefore, taking the burden off of the staff. That's not accurate. The nurse ambassadors go out to the patients' homes and meet with the patients at their homes and are available by telephone if the patients have guestions.

10:28AM 20

10:27AM 10

The interfacing that the nurse ambassadors are alleged to have with physicians relates to reporting any information about the clinical use of the specific product that the patient may raise with the nurse ambassador, but the nurse ambassadors are not stationed in the physicians' offices, and the nurse ambassadors are not providing advice and assistance on operating the practice or an infusion suite.

Your Honor, Janssen's reliance on the Forney case is interesting. In that case, the assistance relates to specific cardiac devices, such as pacemakers and defibrillators, and the device manufacturer provides a representative that assists the physician in implanting that device.

In addition, the representative follows up with patients to ensure that the device is working properly, performing what are called interrogations, and, yes, in the Forney case, it's alleged that the device manufacturer also helped with reimbursement support for their devices.

Initially, in that case, the Court ruled that the relator did not satisfy Rule 9(b), but after amendment, the Court held that, in fact, the relator had alleged even those services, which are far different than the services alleged here and are more along the lines of product support. The Court determined and ruled that the relator there had

10:30AM 20

10:29AM 10

plausibly alleged that those services had independent value and conferred a benefit to the physician.

Your Honor, with regard to the advisory opinions, a review of these advisory opinions, the services have nothing to do with business support, and, in fact, not only is Janssen's reliance on them factually inaccurate, the advisory relying on them, it's procedurally inappropriate.

These aren't Janssen's advisory opinions.

Janssen never sought an advisory opinion regarding this business support.

Under HHS regulations, Janssen's barred from using these advisory opinions to try to prove that they didn't violate the anti-kickback statute, and, in fact, citing that regulation, this Court in *U.S. ex rel. Banigan v. Organon*, which is cited in Ms. Long's briefing, refused to consider advisory opinions requested by other entities.

Your Honor, I'm now going to turn to this attempt by Janssen to have your Honor assess the value of all the services that Janssen is providing to its top accounts based on a few examples of slide decks that they selected and submitted to the Court.

Your Honor, that's just not a fair approach to a factual assessment, and any factual assessment at this stage would be premature. You asked Janssen's counsel whether it's appropriate for the Court to consider these

10:32AM 20

10:31AM 10

presentations. It would be inappropriate to view these presentations as central or integral to the relator's claims because they represent a small portion of the presentations that were used. These services have been provided, as Ms. Long details in her 120-plus page complaint. These services have been provided going back as far as 2003. She provided them for over 13 years.

There are numerous presentations and variations of the presentations, but presentations are just one part of the services they provided. They are, actually, the area business specialists are there hands-on, in-person helpings diagnose practice management issues. They spend more time implementing changes and assistance than they do on a slide deck, which Janssen knows potentially could get into the wrong hands. And the slide decks, again, your Honor, even if they were to be considered, you will see that this is not traditional product support, and the services that are outlined in those particular samples that Janssen Biotech has selected relate to the entire infusion business, entire practice.

A factual assessment of the value of the infusion business support requires consideration of other evidence regarding these services value, such as what was management's purpose in providing the service.

Ms. Long alleges that the purpose of providing

10:33AM 20

10:33AM 10

these services was to induce utilization by helping these accounts grow their in-house infusion business, and, therefore, they would in turn grow their use of Remicade and Simponi ARIA.

To do a fair factual assessment of the value of the infusion business support services at issue here, then you've got to look at the market value and demand from these services that are provided by other practice management consultants.

Janssen wants to act like it is paying these area business specialists, this large team of special employees that this is a team in addition to your traditional sales representatives in addition to your clinical science liaison.

Relator isn't aware of any other drug manufacturer employing a team like this that solely are dedicated to helping offices operate their infusion business.

They want to act like they've been providing these services for years, but they have no value to physicians, and they've been paying outside consultants top dollar, but those services have no value to physicians.

In order to do a fair factual assessment of the value of the infusion business support, you've got to also take a look at defenses and the value that the top IO accounts derive from the services.

10:35AM 20

10:34AM 10

Janssen's counsel claims that the relators' complaint doesn't set forth any particularity with regard to the services that were provided to specific accounts.

That's just untrue.

In paragraph 176, the relator provides several examples of accounts that she regularly provided the services to and had those accounts valued the services, and it also talks about how the services had value that went far beyond Remicade and Simponi ARIA and were focused on management of the accounts' infusion businesses.

Your Honor, I'm going to turn to Janssen's argument concerning Rule 9(b), and, your Honor, this case in relators' complaint, she alleges with substantial particularity specific accounts, although identified by letter, rather than name, Janssen knows who those accounts are.

As is set forth in the complaint and explained in detail, Janssen selects who receives the infusion business support. Janssen closely monitors every account that receives the infusion business support, and, in fact, Janssen follows the results of the infusion support by following how much additional use of Remicade, Simponi ARIA, and other competing infusibles and non-infusibles these accounts use.

If Janssen was concerned about the identities of

these particular accounts, it could ask for the names of these particular accounts. It hasn't. The relator has that information and is willing to share it, and if your Honor would like that information, I can provide those names to you during this argument, but Janssen knows who those physicians are.

Your Honor, in addition to specifying in the complaint the regular services that the relator provided to those accounts, the complaint also pleads CMS data that shows that while those accounts were receiving the free services regularly from the relator, they were also billing Medicare for Remicade.

The data is over a long period of time. Not all of the data is available, but based on that data with physicians that received these services, regularly billed for a large volume of Remicade.

There's also an example of a physician that billed for a large volume of Simponi ARIA while that physician was regularly receiving the kickbacks from Janssen. Those are false claims.

The complaint specifies a patient who received services for infusions of Remicade from a physician who was regularly receiving the kickbacks from Janssen.

The complaint sets forth the who, what, when, where of the false claims in great detail, and, in addition, and

10:37AM 10

10:38AM 20

1.3

10:40AM 20

10:39AM 10

when the Court applies the First Circuit's, they call it the more flexible approach to 9(b), a 9(b) assessment that was set forth in the *U.S. ex rel. Nargol vs. DePuy Orthopaedics* case. The statistical evidence that is set forth in the complaint clearly shows that, you know, with certainty that the top IOI accounts, who are the biggest market for Remicade and Simponi ARIA, are billing Medicare and Medicaid for infusion services as well as Janssen's drugs while they are receiving the free business support.

In addition to that, the complaint alleges facts that show that this is a nation-wide scheme. Relator is one of many ABSs. The ABSs don't act on their own. The ABSs take direction from Janssen's management, and the complaint sets forth in significant detail how Janssen's management has created this ABS program, the alleged anti-kickback scheme, and directs the ABSs to provide the specifics for —it trains them how to provide the services, it closely monitors the ABSs' activities as well as the resulting drug utilization and growth at the recipient's infusion businesses.

The complaint describes how the relators' regional manager, who oversaw ABSs in each state, directly participated in providing infusion business support to accounts. These and other alleged facts give rise to a strong inference that Janssen is providing alleged kickbacks

1 and causing false claims to be filed cross country. Janssen's attempt to limit the scope of relators' 2 case to cover all these false claims filed in our 3 territories got to be denied. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. PRESTON: Finally --THE COURT: I'm sorry, go ahead. MR. PRESTON: Unlike in cases where discovery was 8 9 limited to a region, the allegations here are based on Ms. Long's credible firsthand information that Janssen is 10:41AM 10 11 paying kickbacks to top prescribers of its drugs, not just in her testimony and not just throughout the mid-Atlantic 12 13 region but nationwide. 14 Janssen's request to limit discovery for Ms. Long 15 has even been afforded an opportunity to present her 16 discovery plan is premature. 17 Your Honor, if you have any questions, I'd be happy 18 to answer them. THE COURT: No, let me hear Mr. Posner's quick 19 10:41AM 20 response. 21 MR. POSNER: Yes, sure, a couple of things. 22 arguments are exactly the kind of arguments that were 23 considered in the Suarez and Forney case and that the OIG 24 grapples with, right? Like the company spends a lot of

money on these kind of services.

25

10:43AM 20

10:42AM 10

In the *Suarez* case, and, by the way, there was a specific allegation in paragraph 75 of the *Suarez* complaint that the nurses are visiting the doctor's offices. They actually go into the doctor's office and they say, Doc, is there an administration question that you got, so tell us that and we'll go handle it. That's exactly the allegation.

And in the Suarez case, the nurses were going out to the patients in the doctor's offices and fielding and handling all sorts of administrative questions and billing and coding and reimbursement, and relators always say, well, that costs a lot of money.

The question isn't whether it costs money for the company, I'm sure it does, we're not disputing that, the question is is there independent value apart from the product to the doctor, and I think the OIG and the cases say there is not.

You know, the other cases also dealt with an allegation, well, you know you're focusing on more significant physicians, and that's what detail men and women have been doing for years, that yes, there's certainly a hope or an expectation that this kind of assistance, you know, may yield a favorable view of the medicine, but that's been true in all of these product support opinion cases.

You know, the OIG has just not analyzed these as gifts or payments in kind. Gifts and payments in kind are,

10:45AM 20

10:44AM 10

you know, cash. The general rule on this, you're not supposed to replace the receptionist at the doctor's office, you're not supposed to provide something that easily can be used for other functions.

There's no OIG opinion that says, well, you can provide a computer so long as the computer is linked to your product, and, but, you know, you can't provide sort of a general computer that you'll use 90 percent of the time for other things as sort of a line that the OIG has drawn.

And so these kinds of arguments about the company spent a lot of money, they focus on the bigger doctors, they spend a lot of time with the physicians, that was true in Forney and Suarez and these OIG opinions.

These product support services do, in fact, cost these companies a lot of money, reimbursement support, coding support, prior authorization. We're all familiar with the paperwork involved in some of these more high end specialty medicines that are innovative. There's a lot of prior op. and other kinds of requirements, and companies do, in fact, spend a lot of money on assisting patients and doctors through these kind of administrative morass, and they spend a lot of money to do that.

And the OIG I think has determined if they are linked to the product, if they really aren't, you know, if they are really just, yes, maybe, you know, in theory they

cost the companies a lot of money, as long they are linked to the product, and billing and coding assistance for Remicade doesn't have any particular applicability outside of Remicade, that's -- it's targeted at the product.

Now, on paragraph 176 under the 9(b) issue, relators' counsel is correct, 176 does, in fact, describe the services provided to these particular accounts. I mean, I have no idea who these accounts are, but the accounts aren't the -- the identity of the accounts aren't really the problem or the fact that services were provided to them, I'm sure they were.

The problem is that all that's in the complaint is, well, they submitted thousands of Medicare and Medicaid claims. I'm not disputing that, I just have no idea how they are linked to this case or what specific claims there are.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that it?

MR. POSNER: That's it.

THE COURT: Last word, Mr. Preston.

MR. PRESTON: Your Honor, I think that upon review of the *Suarez* decision and the *Forney* case, including the subsequent decision after the decision that Janssen cited will show that those cases, the service in those cases bare zero resemblance to the services Janssen is providing.

The reference to the computer that is at issue in

10:45AM 10

10:46AM 20

10:48AM 20

10:47AM 10

one of the advisory opinions that Janssen improperly relied upon, the services at issue here are in-person, individualized practice management consulting.

The fact that OIG would be concerned that a computer, whether that computer allows access to support for other products in addition to the manufacturer's product, who supplied the computer to the physician shows that these services are far more, raise similar, far more concerns about inducing utilization of the product than a computer would.

These are again, these are services that help these physicians operate an entire infusion suite and their entire practice. They are not product support. If they are considered to be product support, under the OIG standard for evaluating whether product support constitutes illegal remuneration, the services alleged here easily satisfy that standard. They have independent value beyond

Janssen's products, and they confer substantial benefit to the physicians that receive them.

MR. POSNER: Your Honor, all I would say, just take a look at page 27 of Exhibit F. It's a public article.

It's a lot of consulting advice. I agree it's a lot of consulting advice. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, I will take it under advisement. Thank you. It was well argued on both

```
sides, and, again, I'll take it under advisement, and we'll
 1
 2
      stand in recess. Thank you.
 3
               (Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at
 4
      10:49 a.m.)
                           CERTIFICATE
 5
 6
      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT )
 7
      DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS ) ss.
 8
 9
      CITY OF BOSTON )
10
               I do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript,
11
      Pages 1 through 31 inclusive, was recorded by me
12
      stenographically at the time and place aforesaid in Civil
13
      Action No. 16-12182-FDS, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ex rel.
14
      JULIE LONG vs. JANSSEN BIOTECH, INC., and thereafter by me
15
      reduced to typewriting and is a true and accurate record of the
16
      proceedings.
17
                Dated May 11, 2023.
18
                               s/s Valerie A. O'Hara
                               VALERIE A. O'HARA
19
                               OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
20
21
22
23
24
25
```